

SALT.

Its History and Manufacture.

The following essay was read at the closing exercises of the Cloverport High School by Mr. Len Moremen, one of the graduating class:

Common salt is the name applied to the native and industrial form of sodium chloride. This very important mineral is used in every part of the world, and by every class of people, and it is so very important that no living being can exist without it. How many people who consume this very important substance, if told that they were consuming a mineral, would believe it; but such is the case; and one of those two substances of which it is composed, chlorine, is a deadly poison. Salt is composed of two elements, sodium and chlorine, chemically combined. Sodium is a metal, and it was discovered by Sir Humphrey Davy. It is of a silvery white color, very soft, and when put into water, will float; it melts rapidly if thrown into boiling water, and if further heated, passes off in a colorless vapor. The compounds of sodium are very widely diffused, being contained in every speck of dust, and they also exist in enormous quantities in the primitive granite rocks. Chlorine was discovered in the year 1772 by Scheele, an eminent chemist. It does not occur free in nature, but can easily be prepared from its compounds; it is a greenish yellow gas, and possesses a very disagreeable and peculiar odor.

The consideration of this very important substance, salt, naturally falls under two heads, relating respectively to Sea or Bay Salt, and Rock or Mineral Salt; as it is actually found, however, the one is probably derived from the other, most salt deposits bearing evidence of having been deposited by the seas of former, and often very remote geological periods; it is seen from the way salt is placed that it could only have been done by the evaporation of seas and lakes, and the crystals that are found in salt could only have been formed in water.

We find salt spoken of in the very first book of the Bible, and we have a very forcible illustration of woman's curiosity in the case of Lot's wife, when, failing to resist the temptation to look back, she had been commanded not to do, in consequence was changed into a pillar of salt. Salt springs were regarded among the ancient people as a special gift from their gods. The Choni in Epirus had a spring which flowed into a stream where there were no fish, and the legend was, that Hercules had allowed their forefathers to have salt instead of fish. The ancient Germans waged war for saline springs, and believed that the presence of salt in the soil invested a district with peculiar sanctity, and made it a place where prayer was most readily heard. It was but natural that a religious significance should be attached to a substance so scarce, and to be obtained only with such difficulty.

It is found that salt was given by the Romans and Greeks as offerings to their gods. Among the ancients, as among the Orientals, down to the present day, every metal that included salt, had a sacred character and created a bond of friendship between the participants. It has been ascertained that the oldest trade routes were for traffic in salt, for it is a substance that must be had, and people will go any distance to obtain the precious mineral. The natural instinct of animals leads them to places where salt is to be found, and it has been found that they travel hundreds of miles to and from the salt springs, and without it, they would soon become diseased and die.

Now let us see how it is produced. The ancients obtained it by different methods. A kind of salt was obtained by burning salt-water plants and retaining the ash; or they evaporated the sea water, as is done at the present day, only of course on a much smaller scale. The salt of today is obtained by mining, drilling, evaporating and freezing. Sea salt is obtained by evaporation of sea water. This process of obtaining salt is called spontaneous evaporation, and is carried on very extensively on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, and a million tons of salt are annually produced. A large piece of land varying in size from one to seven acres, barely above high-water mark, is leveled, and, if necessary, covered with clay to prevent the water from sinking away. The land after being prepared is partitioned off into large and small basins, the smaller becoming more shallow in proportion to their distance from the first, and are intended to receive the water as it becomes more and more concentrated; just sufficient fall being allowed from one set of basins to another, to cause the water to flow slowly through them. The large basins are filled either by the water being pumped into them, or by water from a reservoir, which is constructed by the side of the great basin, and which is itself filled by tidal seas; the remaining water is after a time drawn off, and the salt is collected from the bottom and sides of the basins. This salt is not so pure as that obtained by evaporating rock-salt brine, and it often contains 15 per cent. of impurities.

Another way of obtaining salt is by drilling a hole down into a bed of rock salt, pumping pure water down into the hole, which dissolves some of the rock salt; after becoming a brine, it is forced back to the surface, where it is run into vats, and by artificial heat, the water is evaporated, and the salt is left in the vats.

In drilling oil, gas and artesian wells, salt water is often found, and in many instances it is forced to the surface by hydraulic or gas pressure, when it is evaporated by artificial heat. These wells, commonly known as salt wells, are quite numerous in the United States.

The mining method is the principal way of obtaining salt at the present time, and it is mined in about the same manner as coal. In some cases shafts are

drunk and the salt is conveyed to the surface in humps or cakes; these shafts extend many hundred feet down into the earth, and the salt is taken out and ground, but in a few cases it is prepared for the market in the mines. It is of a better quality than that obtained by spontaneous evaporation. The largest salt district known is the Carpathian. The mass of salt is supposed to be five hundred miles long, twenty miles wide and twelve hundred feet thick. The mine is divided into four levels, and is eight hundred and forty feet deep, and one and three-quarter miles long and nearly one-half mile wide. The total annual yield is over 55,000 tons. All the grinding and packing of the salt is done in the mine. They employ from 800 to 1,000 men, many of whom live permanently under ground. The lower levels contain streets and houses and constitute a complete village. Children are born, reared and die in the mines without ever having seen the light of day or the stars of night. The mines are well ventilated and people are very healthy.

Salt is indispensable as a seasoning, being used in almost every article of diet, and it is also used to a great extent as a medicine. Indispensable as the use of salt appears to us, it must have been quite unobtainable to primitive man in many parts of the world. In some parts of America and India salt was first introduced by Europeans, and there are still parts of Central Africa where the use of it is a luxury confined to the rich; but where man lives mostly on flesh, salt is the system along with other elements. Cakes of salt have been used as money in several countries of Africa, and it is valued today in some countries far above gold and silver.

By treating salt with sulphuric acid and combining the resulting product with charcoal and limestone; by a chemical process, we obtain soda-ash, that very important product, the manufacture of which is now agitating the minds of the enterprising citizens of Cloverport. From soda-ash we obtain common soda and soda crystals or washing soda, and it is largely used in the manufacture of glass. Salt is used in making almost all the other sodium compounds. It is estimated that there are over three-quarter millions of tons of soda made annually, and from that one can see what a vast amount of salt must be used in this one industry alone.

Ulcerated Sore Throat.

Two years ago I had Ulcerated Sore Throat, and was so weakened and reduced in flesh that my friends thought it impossible for me to recover. I was attended by the very best physicians, but their endeavors to relieve me were futile. My mother seeing Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) so highly recommended, decided to give me a course of it, and after taking the first bottle I was greatly relieved, and after taking several bottles I was entirely cured. I have not had any signs of a return of the disease since.

CLIFF BLOXTON, Williamsburg, Va.

The Grandest He Ever Saw.

Mr. W. J. Colman, a prominent citizen of Gainesville, Fla., writes the following under date of Feb. 10, 1890: "I contracted a severe case of Contagious Blood Poison that gave me a great deal of trouble, and baffled the physicians of this place. I was finally advised to try Swift's Specific (S. S. S.), and I can say with great pleasure, that a few bottles of it have entirely cured me. I have no hesitancy in saying that S. S. S. is the grandest blood medicine I ever saw, and can cheerfully recommend it to any one suffering as I was."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

THE HOME PAPER.

A Little Story from Real Life That Carries a Moral.

When you got married to the brightest and best girl in the county, where did you look for that notice that meant so much to you, and so little to nearly everybody else? To your Home Paper. When your home was invaded by the blue eyed girl, or the bonning baby boy, to whom did you make it your business to convey early information as to the sex, the time and the weight? To the editor of that Home Paper.

In after years, when some manly young fellow takes the blue eyed girl to a home of his own, or your once bonning boy—now a man—is given a partnership in the store because he has just brought home somebody else's daughter and set up an establishment of his own, to whom do you personally exhibit the wedding presents and load up with the bride's cake, and to whom do you look for that complete description of the interesting event, down to the last pickle fork and individual salt, which, once more, means so much to you and a very few others, and so little to anybody else? To this same editor of that same Home Paper.

And when trouble comes in the home, and you add to your possessions that desolate bit of reality, the lot in the cemetery, and somehow the sun doesn't seem to shine just as it used to, and there's the flutter of crape at the door and the odor of the tube rose in the front parlor, and the chair that has for years been beside yours at the fireside and opposite you at the table is vacant—when all this happens, who makes it his business to write in tender strain of the one whose life has grown to be a part of yours, and whose sympathy and good deeds to others have long been known and recognized, if never publicly announced?

The editor of the Home Paper, and he's only too willing to do the little that he can to help you over the hard spot in the road.

And all these years you've advertised in this Home Paper, and done what you could to help the editor fight poor battles in municipal and county matters, and encouraged him as he has worked to build up the town and bring business to it.

How is it? Have you?

If your appetite is gone nothing will restore it more quickly than "C. C. C. Certain Chili Cure," the great Tonic and guaranteed cure for Chills and Fever, Sold by G. W. Short.

Energy in Advertising.

Thoroughness, industry and tact are necessary in writing and keeping up a series of paying advertisements. Readers nowadays demand variety in what they read, whether it be in their literary matter, their news or their advertisements. Monotony tires them. Brevity and spice are absolutely essential to success in advertising. Every merchant can, with profit, study the methods employed by large advertisers in attracting attention to their wares. It is not necessary that the style of any one of them be copied literally, but points can be secured from each and all which will be of assistance in working up a series of remunerative advertisements. Each advertiser should use such suggestions as come in his way for all there is in them, adapting them to his own particular needs. Above all things never advertise your competitor by scolding about him. Advertise your own goods and get all the return you can for your money. Don't get into a rut.

A Home Without a Newspaper.

"What is home without a newspaper?" A home without a newspaper is no home at all. It is a kind of dreary den—a rendezvous of bedbugs and fleas, where the inhabitants live in blissful ignorance of what the world is doing. It is inhabited by a class who do not know who is president or what he is president of—who never find out that a thing has happened until long after every one else has forgotten it. The children grow up in rags and dirt, while the wife generally finds consolation in darning socks and mending a pipe loaded with long green tobacco, and the man generally lives because he can't die and he is too lazy to kill himself. He goes out on election days, and does not know who he is voting for, but just takes the ticket bearing the name his great-grandfather voted for.—Exchange.

The People You Want to Reach.

Every business man should write and place his advertisements in a way calculated to reach and impress the people with whom he desires to do business. Money spent in advertising in a paper which does not circulate in the homes of the people you desire to trade with is practically thrown away. The medium which goes into the homes of the people who must buy your goods is the one in which you should place your advertisements. Don't scatter your fire over the whole ammunition unnecessarily. Decide upon the people you want to reach, and then reach them in the most direct and economical way.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers. For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price 50 cts. and \$1.00 per bottle at G. W. Short's, Cloverport, Ky., and J. A. Witt's, Hardinsburg, Ky.

Modern Tip-Top Work.

Two Neapolitan legends, Vincenza Circo and Giuseppe Rosa, have been recently set at liberty after five years' imprisonment. It is impossible to describe their astonishment at the sight of the railways, telegraphs, tramways and other modern inventions, which had not been dreamt of in their younger days. Still they are not happy. They complain that when walking in the streets of Naples they do not meet a single face they know, not even that of a former victim. Signor Circo represents a paternal government; the former condition of the poor fellows has awakened his sympathy and he has returned to them with the means to return to their native mountains. Signor Circo is a lover of old institutions, and brigands were getting scarce in the Campagna of Naples.—Le Voiteur.

The First Alpine Disaster.

The first Alpine disaster of the year has occurred near Mont Blanc. Two young men from Lansmeau scaled the Rochers de la Neige, and as they found the proper path obstructed by snow, they climbed the face of the rock till they could go no further. On turning to descend one of the mountaineers, M. Odin, fell over the precipice and was killed instantaneously, while his companion only escaped by tying himself to a tree, where he remained till a rescue party found him the following afternoon. The weather in this part of Switzerland and on the Italian frontier has been very severe.—London Graphic.

Is Consumption Incurable?

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with abscess of lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an incurable Consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made." Jesse Middewatter, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Trouble. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at G. W. Short's, Cloverport, Ky., and J. A. Witt's, Hardinsburg, Ky.

Is the New York Legislature because representative Sawmill, of Onondaga county, refused to vote on some measures as the Republicans dictated, those Republicans killed his bill permitting the people of Syracuse to take pure water from Skaneateles Lake. The bill was of vital importance to the people of Syracuse, but this act of the Republicans is but an act entirely worthy of a party that is trying to get a "corner" on every thing needed by man. Whither is our self government tending?

Children like to take "C. C. C. Certain Chili Cure," the pleasant and guaranteed cure for Fever, Ague and Malaria—better than quinine. Sold by G. W. Short.

Have your Job work done at this office in the latest style and designs.

Bringing Ice to Town.

Seven hundred thousand tons of ice are stacked on the shores of Lake Champlain and Lake George. The ice harvesters had expected to ship most of this by boat to the city storehouses and depots at the opening of navigation. The regular ice harvesters will not look through the Champlain canal, so here is the difficulty. A fair average of 17 tons per car would require 750 trains of 40 cars each, and if six such trains could be loaded and sent per day, which, with the single track road, is doubtful, it would require 125 days of steady work.

On the other hand, if water transportation is chosen on account of lower rates, at 150 tons per canal boat, it would require 3,500 canal boats to bring it to the water. Last year, which was exceptionally good for boating, only 2,000 boats were cleared from the Whitehall office south.

The boatmen propose to take advantage of the necessities of shippers, and will largely increase their rates. They are demanding \$8 per day for the use of their boats.

Many of the ice companies have brought their barges up the Hudson and propose to transfer the ice from the canal boats to the barges, many of which hold 1,200 tons, thus saving some time in the use of the canal boats, but causing considerable loss of ice through waste in handling so many times.

It is estimated that Essex county is some \$500,000 wealthier through the ice bonanza this winter.—New York Press.

The Old Napoleonists of Canada.

It now looks out that when M. Carnot visited the "house of Napoleon" at Ajaccio, a collision between some of the Republicans and Reactionists who had gathered outside was only averted by the prudence displayed by the authorities. A few Republicans, burning with zeal, and animated by the wish to get up a political demonstration, began singing the Chant du Depart. Immediately the Reactionists, some of the voices of which were as follows: "On your knees, citizens and brothers, his shade he descending among us in our squares and streets; let only the name of Napoleon be heard!" Matters were looking very black, when the authorities intervened and succeeded in restoring order.—London Telegraph.

Shall Towels Have a Fringe?

Shall the towels be fringed or not? This is a matter of taste. Some one told me, the other day, that fringe was out of fashion and a hemstitched hem had taken its place. Indeed, I really heard this statement long ago, but turned a deaf ear to it, as all my dear old towels had fringe, and I must give my allegiance and affection to them for a while to come. But a hem is really pleasanter than a fringe, and has the advantage of looking well to the very end, as fringe does not.—Mrs. Stafford in Good Housekeeping.

The latest device of fashion is that ladies shall discard pins and brooches of all kinds, to wear instead at the throat a soft rosette of bright silk. These rosettes are seen in all shades in the London shops, not only for the purpose just mentioned, but ladies with deft fingers transform a last year's bonnet with two or three of these crowded close together; sailor hats are smartened with these, and country shade hats have a row of them like full blown roses all about the crown.

Black flie thread and Balbriggan hose dyed with fast sanitary color are extremely cheap and as nicely finished as silk. These fine black thread goods are worked with silk stitches in endless and admirable variety. It goes without saying that the purchase of cheap stockings is a poor form of economy.

A woman in America, Ga., is using a lamp chimney that she has used daily for the past eight years, and she expects to use it for many years yet. She says that she boiled it in salt and water when it was bought, in 1882, and no matter how large a flame runs through it, it won't break.

CAUTION Take no shoes unless W. L. Douglas's name and mark are stamped on the bottom. If the dealer cannot supply you, send direct to factory, enclosing advertisement price.



W. L. DOUGLAS
\$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.
Fine Calf, Heavy Laced Grain and Crepe-soled Waterproof.
Best in the world. Examine his \$5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE. \$3.50 POLICE AND FARMERS' SHOE. \$2.50 EXTRA VALUED GOLF SHOES. \$2.00 and \$1.75 WORKINGMEN'S SHOES. All made in America, Boston and Lowell.
\$3 & \$2 SHOES FOR LADIES.
\$1.75 SHOE FOR MISSES.
Best Material, Best Style, Best Fitting.
W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass. Sold by
Bowmer & Hambleton.

GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC



FOR SALE BY
JESSE W. OWEN,
CLOVERPORT, KY.

To Reform Legal Verbiage.

A very important movement has been projected by the Bar association, but the attorneys are keeping quiet about it. The scheme is an effort to slough off that great mass of stupidity found in deeds, mortgages, etc., such as "all the right, title, interest and claim of in and to John Smith to certain," etc., and get down to Nineteenth century solid business sense.

An idea of the importance of the work will be had by considering that the county records are encumbered by a car load of useless paper covered by verbiage.

The paper cannot even be sent to the mill to be ground over, as the records are of importance, and a vast amount of room is necessary to store them. They cannot be dumped into a vault, for they are necessary to consult daily, and the number of racks necessary to contain them suggests that owing to the number of financial operations nowadays, and the probability that they will continue to grow, the entire court house will be necessary to hold them before the end of another half century. This verbiage is also an expensive relic of the olden time, as an army of transcribers is necessary to keep the records in shape. It is also necessary to retranscribe them once in a century, unless better paper and indelible ink be used. A considerable number of counties have been at work for months rewriting the records made previous to A. D. 1800. When it is understood that the records of several years after the borough of Pittsburgh was incorporated were contained in a single book, and that at present the record of a single day's transfers and mortgages might fill a volume, the importance of brevity will be understood at a glance.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The famine in China continues so great that it is related that recently a party of beggars arrived at Tien-tsin from one of the worst affected districts with basketsful of little girls for sale.

There are 32,000 of what we call "mutual benefit associations" in England and Wales, with funds amounting to \$55,000,000. Over there they call them "benefit and burial clubs."

Persons of the Hebrew faith are most numerous in Russia; nearly half the Hebrews of Europe reside there.

GREGORY & CO.,

Headquarters for
Reapers and Mowers,
Grain Drills, Fertilizer, Cement, Michigan Plaster, Salt, Lime, Coal Oil
by the Barrel, Plaster Hair.

Pine & Poplar Shingles

Brick, Plow Handles, Pine Flooring always kept on hand. Orders accompanied by cash promptly filled.

Louisville, St. Louis & Texas R. R. Co.

NO. 13.
TIME SCHEDULE,
Taking Effect
At 5:00 o'clock A. M., Sunday, Feb. 23, 1890.

West Bound Trains	East Bound Trains
STATIONS.	STATIONS.
8:00 A. M. Union Depot, Louisville, Ar. 1:20 P. M.	8:15 A. M. Kentucky Street, Louisville, Ar. 1:45 P. M.
Alms House.....	Alms House.....
Pleasure Ridge Park.....	Pleasure Ridge Park.....
Valley.....	Valley.....
Meade Law.....	Meade Law.....
River View.....	River View.....
West Point.....	West Point.....
Rock Haven.....	Rock Haven.....
Long Branch.....	Long Branch.....
Brandenburg.....	Brandenburg.....
Ekron.....	Ekron.....
Gaston.....	Gaston.....
Irvine.....	Irvine.....
Webster.....	Webster.....
Lodi.....	Lodi.....
Pierce.....	Pierce.....
Sample.....	Sample.....
St. Louis.....	St. Louis.....
St. Louis.....	St. Louis.....
Holt.....	Holt.....
Cloverport.....	Cloverport.....
Shops.....	Shops.....
Shiloh.....	Shiloh.....
Hawesville.....	Hawesville.....
Falcons.....	Falcons.....
Lewistown.....	Lewistown.....
Powers.....	Powers.....
St. Louis.....	St. Louis.....
Arr. Owensboro.....	Arr. Owensboro.....
Stanley.....	Stanley.....
Worthington.....	Worthington.....
Spottsville.....	Spottsville.....
Baskets.....	Baskets.....
2:20 P. M. Henderson.....	2:20 P. M. Henderson.....

THE LOUISVILLE & ST. LOUIS AIR LINE.

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SHORTEST, QUICKEST
AND BEST LINE TO

St. Louis, Evansville
AND ALL PORTS
West and South-West.

Time-Card in Effect Dec. 16, 1888.

Lv. Louisville 8:45 a.m., 9:00 p.m., 4:10 p.m.
Arr. St. Louis 7:45 a.m., 7:25 p.m.
Evansville 2:25 p.m., 9:30 p.m.

For further information, call on or address,
JOS. S. ODORNE,
Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Louisville, Ky.

B. L. BRYANT,
Trav. Pass. Ag't, Louisville, Ky.

GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC



FOR SALE BY
JESSE W. OWEN,
CLOVERPORT, KY.

What is
CASTORIA
Castoria is Dr. Sam'l Pitcher's old, harmless and quick cure for
Infants' and Children's Complaints. Superior to Castor Oil,
Paregoric or Narcotic Syrup. Children cry for Castoria. Mil-
lions of Mothers bless Castoria.
Castoria cures Colic, Constipation,
Sour Stomach, Hiccups, Eructation,
Gives healthy sleep; also aids digestion;
Without narcotic stupefaction.
"I recommend Castoria for children's
complaints, as superior to any prescription
known to me."—H. A. Acheson, M.D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 77 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.

-: 1890 :-

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LUMBER, LATHS,

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Estimates promptly made.

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ADDISON, KY.

Is the place to buy SEWING MACHINE for
less money than any other place in the country.
The machines I sell are equal to any that
agents charge from \$35 to \$50 for. I guaran-
tee them to be what I say or no trade. Agents
will say the machine is no account, be-
cause the large difference in our prices, but I
figure on this as on everything I handle, out
as low as it can be had. "My Motto" quick
sales and small profit.
Two drawer dropfeed Singer Sewing Machines
low arm, with all attachments. \$16.50
Five drawer dropfeed Singer Sewing Ma-
chines, high arm, with all attachments \$19.50
Send me a check or the money by register
letter, and I will ship you a machine to any
part of the country.

Respectfully,
L. D. ADDISON,
Addison, Ky.

PARRY MFG. CO.

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No. 7.

Price, \$15.00 at Factory,
Cash with Order.

Strictly First-Class. Warranted.
All Second Growth Hickory.
Steel Axle and Tire.
Low Bent Seat Arms. Perfectly Balanced.
Long, Easy Riding, Oil Tempered Spring.
Best Wheels and Best All Over.

IF YOU CAN'T FIND THEM FOR SALE BY YOUR MERCHANTS, WRITE US.

FIELD SEEDS, FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

WALTER A. WOOD

Binders and Mowers, Hay Rakes.

THE LOVE SEWING MACHINE.

Handsome Stock of Furniture in the
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